Republican party was lauded because of its record, and the convention was congratulated upon what the speaker deemed its bright future. After the appointment of committees on resslutions and credentials, a recess was taken. On reassembling, the committee on creden-

tials reported that there were to contests. The committee on resolutions reported as follows: Resolved. That we enthusiastically ratify the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-president, and heartily approve the platform of the Republican national convention. With candidates of spotless character and proved ability, we appeal confidently to the people upon the paramount and clearly defined issue of protection to American indus-

tries, American labor and American homes. Resolved. That we appeal to all citizens who desire the prosperity of the people and the blessing of good government, to co-operate in organizing victory for the national and State tickets of the Republican party, and we pledge this league, through each of its clubs and their 100,000 members, to steadfast, systematic, loyal work for the triumph of the party which saved the Nation.

Resolved, That, as a league, we distinctly and cheer fully disclaim any right to representation in the regu-lar conventions of the party. The object of this organization is to act as an auxiliary force, to push the cause of the Republican party through co-operation with its regular and time-honored organization.

After getting into a tangle over an attempt to re-elect the officers of the convention, the matter was finally straightened out and they were re-elected by acclamation. The convention then chose four delegates-at-large to the national convention of Republican clubs, at Chicago. The delegates elected were: James S. Lehman, New York; Charles H. Mode, Platteburg; E. P. Brackett, Saratoga, and Hon. Wm. H. Lyon,

The report of the secretary shows that there are 550 Republican clubs in the State, with an aggregate membership of 75,000 to 80,000, and that of these 184 have perfected their membership in the League. Adjourned until to-mor-

A ratification meeting followed, at which speeches were made by E. A. Wolcott, of Colorado; Senator Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, and others. Letters of regret from Hon. Benj. Harrison and Hon. Levi P. Morton, were received. After indorsing the Republican club organization, Mr. Harrison says:

"The Democratic party has loudly professed its competency to deal with the tariff question. It has now, fortunately for the country, been compelled to formulate a schedule which is necessarily definite and incapable of that double meaning so familiar in its platform and resolutions. The issues now made are very sharp and clear, and the American people will adjudge them in favor of American interests and of a government by majorities lawfully ascertained and honestly counted."

NOT FOR FREE TRADE.

Hon. J. H. Wade Declares He Will Vote for Harrison and Morton.

Hon. J. H. Wade is one of the best known ananciers in Ohio. He has all his life been identified with the management of railroad and telegraph companies. To-day he is president of the Citizens' Saving and Loan Association, and a director of a half dozen other banking houses in Cleveland; president of the Valley Railroad Company; a director of the Cleveland Rollingmill Company, and other manufacturing companies. In fact, Mr. Wade is the richest man in Cleveland. He has never been active in politics, but has always voted the Democratic ticket and been identified with the Democratic party as a contributor to its campaign funds. Therefore the announcement that he has flopped to Harrison and Morton will create a profound sensation when it is published to-morrow. Free trade has done it. Mr. Wade cannot indorse the Mills bill, and he will therefore vote the Republican ticket at the coming election.

Mr. Wade said to-day: "Yes, it is true that I have decided to vote for Harrison and Morton. I cannot stomach the free-trade Mills bill. Free trade would ruin this country. There is ruin on one side and prosperity on the other, and I mean to vote for prosperity. I know that if the Mills bill passes every iron mill in the country will shut down, and the workingmen will suffer. Capital can stand it for a time, but the greatest burden will fall upon the workingmen. By the workingmen I mean the farmer as well as the mechanic, for, while the latter loses his employment, the former will lose his market. I know what free trade is for. I had a taste of it in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, and I do not want any more

Mr. Wade gave his views on the tariff at some length, and declared that in his opinion Harrison and Morton will be elected. This, he says, is to be a campaign of principles, not men. Mr. Wade says he knows a number of prominent Democrats in Cleveland who will do just as he

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Otts, of the Otis iron and steel-works, also a life-long Democrat, is just on the point of severing his connection with the Democracy and going over to Harri-

M. Bilstein, an extensive wool buyer and grower of Plymouth, O., created somewhat of a sensation by declaring himself as being done with the Democratic party and its free trade fallacy. He does not relish the idea of buying wool at twenty-five and twenty-six cents, the prices that prevail now. Said he: "I've been voting the Democratic ticket for these many vears, and hereafter I will vote for dollars and cents instead of sentiment. I'll vote for Harrison and Morton." Mr. Bilstein is a wealthy man, and has considerable influence in the Democratic organization in the northern part of

MEN WHO KNOW HARRISON.

Portland Oregonian. Dr. Ross C. Houghton, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in reply to various inquiries by a reporter of the Oregonian, said: "I became acquainted with Senator Harrison about six years ago, when I was pastor of the Roberts Park M. E. Church, Indianapolis. I am familiar with his history, and know him to be a superior man in every respect. He was raised on a farm, and came to Indianapolis when quite a young man, and has practiced law in that city from that time to this, except during the rebellion and his term of six years in the United States Senate. He has long been regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the West. General Harrison's army record will compare favorany with that of Gresham or any well-known officers who were of the among the bravest and the best. His record in the Senate has been good. As to his attitude upon the Chinese question, about which something has been said on our streets to-day, when it comes to be fully known to the people of this coast, they will honor rather than condemn bim for it. He is about fifty years of age, short, thick-set and vigorous; well preserved, has a fine head and knows how to use it as well as any man I ever met. His manners are dignified, and at first he seems reserved, but on further acquaintance is found to be a genial and social gentleman. He is a great favorite with Indiana people of all classes and parties. His friends are proud of him and his useful, successful life and clean record. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, and has been for years. He is known as a true Christian

Personally, Doctor Houghton expressed himself greatly gratified by the nomination of Senator Harrison, and thinks "he is one of the best and ablest men in the Republican party, a man for whom no apologies will have to be made, and upon whom all true lovers of Republican princi-ples can heartily unite." He thinks that Har-rison "stands a splendid chance of carrying New York, and the doubtful Eastern States. He possesses all the elements of a strong and successful candidate, and that, together with the attitude of the party on the tariff and other great questions, must enable him to lead the

Republican party to a sweeping victory. "Senator Harrison has a most interesting family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a most accomplished and lovely daughter. The eldest son resides in Helena, M. T., where he married a brilliant lady who was a very great favorite in Washington society in the winter of 1884-5. Mrs. Senator Harrison is a lady of sterling qualities, well known in Washington as admirably fitted for the duties which are sure to come to her as mistress of the White House. In my humble opinion no mistake has been made in selecting this noble man and wise statesman as our standard-bearer in this important cam-

Hon. M. C. George, ex-member of Congress, said: "Harrison's nomination is a splendid one. He has a good record as a general in the war, and as a Secator has always ranked as one the ablest lawyers in Indianapolis, and in Indiana for that matter, standing at the head of one of the greatest law firms in the State. know him personally, having been a member of the House while he was serving in the Senate. He is a man of very striking personal appearance. He took quite an interest in the bill to make Alaska a territory, similar to the one I ingroduced in the House. I do not recall this Chinese matter with which General Harrison's game has been used. I feel satisfied that an exemination of his Chinese record will set him aright in the winds of the people."

Bev. Alfred Kummer, paster of Taylor-street

M. E. Church, said: "I have a personal ac quaintance with General Harrison. He is grand, good man, and will be elected."

THE COWARDLY DEMOCRACY. The Washington Post Gives a Parting Sho to the Men Afraid of Their Principles. Washington Special.

The Washington Post fires its last gun before the change in its management, and thus puts the whole crowd of panic-stricken Democrats to shame: "Why should any honest Democrat take fright or offense when he is called a freetrader, or when his party is designated the free-trade party! Is not trade practically free when it is taxed for revenue only? Is not that what is meant by free trade all the world over! No party or faction is in favor of abolishing duties on imports. The Democratic party, by its national declarations of 1876 and 1880; by the President's message which is its platform in 1888; by the recent speeches of its leaders in the tariff debate in the House of Representatives; by the President's Fourth of July letter to Tammany—by all these, and by its traditions, its history, its inspirations and its hopes, the Democratic party is committed to the emancipation of trade from protective taxation: committed to a policy that leads directly to the consummation of Democratic desire-a tariff for revenue only. He who is opposed to this does not belong on the Cleveland side in this campaign. He who is rather angered or trightened at the free-trade ery should cut loose from the party that aims to set trade free from all taxes imposed for any other purpose than the raising of revenues for the lawful and prudent uses of the government. As we understand and define free trade, the President's latest tariff utterance is decidedly in that direction. In his Tammany letter he complains that he and those who are with him in his tartff policy are called free traders; but, in the same letter, he vigorously attacks the protection theory. He says of the protectionists, that they advocate a system which benefits certain classes of our citizens at the expense of every householder in the land, a system which breeds discontent because it permits the duplication of wealth without corresponding additional recompense to labor, which prevents the opportunity to work by stifling production and limiting the area of our markets, and which enhances the cost of living beyond the laborer's hard-earned wages.' 'A system?' What does that mean if it does not mean protection, a tariff for protection as opposed to the Democratic system of tariff for revenue—which is just what free trade means in the minds of all intelligent citizens. This 'system' that 'they advocate,' the President says, is a very bad 'system.' Why? Because 'it benefits certain classes at the expense of every householder;' because 'it breeds discontent;' because 'it permits duplication of wealth without corresponding recompense to labor;' because it 'stifles production' and 'enhances the cost of living beyond the laborer's hard-earned wages.'

"When a President, a candidate for re-election on his own revenue reform plank, makes such a plea as that for the emancipation of trade, and in the same breath complains of being 'branded as a free trader,' he 'resembles ocean into tempest tossed, to waft a feather or to drown a fly.' Brace up, Mr. President; you have undertaken to lead your party in a tremendous onslaught on the citadel of the opposition. Don't waste your energies on such trifles as the name by which the opposition chooses to call you. Don't you profess to aim at the emancipation of trade? If so, don't be scared when you are 'branded' as a free-trader. The Mills bill is, to be sure, only a step in the revenue tariff direction, but it's the first step that counts. The principle is there, and that is why the bill is upheld by Democrats and fought by Republicans. It presents the issues just as clearly as it would if it went three times as far. But we notice that a great many Democratic organs of more or less influence are doing their best to befog the question and to divert public attention from it by numerous devices, all of which is, as we have said, to be regretted. It would also be surprising if the same organs had not shown equal cowardice eight years ago."

AN ESTIMATE FROM AN OLD FRIEND. A Portland Lady Tells Some Interesting Things About Ben Harrison.

Portland Oregonian. Mrs. Jones, wife of Major W. A. Jones, of the engineer corps of this city, is a relative and intimate friend of Gen. Ben Harrison. A reporter called on her at her residence on Twentyfirst street last evening, and found the lady in a quite natural state of pleased excitement over the news of General Harrison's nomination. As the reporter went up the steps, Mrs. Jones, with the last of a number of congratulatory telegrams but just opened in her hands, said in reply to the reporter's question: "Yes, I am intimately acquainted with General Harrison, and his family and ours have been in the closest business and social relations for the past gen-

"Mr. Harrison is a noble, good man," continued Mrs. Jones, "but he is not a rich man, and never has been. His dear, good wife is known, loved and respected throughout the "How did the General come to enlist in the

war!" asked the reporter.

"I can't remember dates very well," replied Mrs. Jones, "but it was on the second call for volunteers. Our War Governor, Morton, found great difficulty in raising the men, and finally called on Ben Harrison and Will Wallace, then young lawyers having a lucrative practice. Both were popular young men, and Governor Morton asked their assistance, and through their efforts the troops were raised and Mr. Harrison was appointed colonel. He was born at the old Harrison homestead in South Bend, where I have played many a time. He was married at nineteen years of age, and came to Indianapolis with his young wife, and going into Wallace's law office, said: 'Will, I want to hang out my chingle.' 'Well, do it right here,' responded Mr. Wallace, and so began a partnership which dissolved only when Mr. Harrison went to the war. On making up the accounts there was a balance of several hundred dollars, which Mr. Harrison offered to Mr. Wallace, who refused it, saying: 'No, you keep the money; I can't go to the war, but must stay at home and make money. You go and use the money. You will need it for your wife.' And so, after an affeeting scene, the partnership where no papers had ever been used was dissolved. "I remember well when the Harrisons were

iving in a little cottage on Alabama street in Indianapolis. I, as a little girl would, run to Mrs. Harrison for sympathy whenever I was ounished, and she would always console me and tell me I was not a naughty little girl at all; and so I learned to know and love her. "Oh, I wish I could be in Indianapolis tonight; what a time they are having. The whole State knows and honors Gen. Ben. Harrison, and will show it at the election next November.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Chairman Barnum Announces the Democratic National Executive Committee. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The following announcement was handed to the press by Chairman Barnum to-night. In accordance with the resolution of the national Democratic committee, adopted June 16, 1888, empowering the chairman to appoint a campaign committee, I have this day appointed the following gentle-

men as such committee: Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Hermann Oelrichs, of New York; Miles Ross, of New Jersey; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Erskine M. Phelps, of Illinois. There will be a meeting of the campaign committee at the headquarters of the national Demceratic committee, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street. New York city, on Tuesday, July 17,

1888, at 11 o'clock A. M. Another Democrat Who Wants Protection

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, July 11.-John S. Day, a life-long Democrat of New Albany, and a former superintendent of the L., N. A. & C. railway, has written a letter to F. D. Huestis, of Crawfordsville, in which he comes out for Harrison and protection. The letter is as follows: NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 7, 1888.

Dear Sir and Friend: * * * While I am not Republican, yet I am an American who believes that we, as Americans, should make and manu facture all of our goods that we consume, and that every man so engaged with capital and labor should be so far pro-tected that he can live as only Americans live. I don't want to see our labor stand idle and \$560,000,000 worth of iron annually imported here for consumption, or compel our laborers to work for 30 or 40 cents per day in its production. Nor do I wish to see men who have, in good faith, put up the money to de-velop the country, lose it, for the will or wish of thirteen or fourteen Southern States. None of it for me, I want to see every dollar of labor and every dollar of American money guarded and protected to the fullest. When this is uone we will have a prosperous and happy land. Our mills are all closed except the cotton mills. We have between two thousand and three thousand idle men here at this time.

The Dakota Convention. Huron, Dak., July 11 .- A lively discussion arose in the division and admission convention, this morning, over a clause of the plan of action urging the election of men to the Legislature

"who will pledge themselves, in case the results of the coming presidential election should be adverse to Dakota, and should place in power men and parties whose policy and members shall threaten Dakota with a perpetual and indefinite colonial vassalage, and who have the ability and courage to take such other measures as they lawfully may for the relief of the people of those

It was urged that this language implied that Harrison and Morton would not be elected. The clause was finally allowed to stand. The clause calling upon the Territorial Legislature to convoke two constitutional conventions, one for South and one for North Dakots, was modified to call for a constitutional convention for North Dakota, and, if deemed necessary, one for South Dakota.

For Harrison and Protection. DES MOINES, Ia., July 11.-A number o

prominent Greenbackers and Democrats have already come out for Harrison and Morton, among them Mr. L. R. Morton, editor of The Fort Dodge Times. His paper has been the Democratic organ of Webster county for eighteen years. In Davis county there are some Greenback leaders who have come out for Harrison and protection. The number of new recruits in all parts of the State is unexpected so early in the campaign.

Harrison Club at Edinburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EDINBURG, July 11 .- A Harrison Club was organized here to-night with a membership of 300. Speeches were made by members of the club, and the hall was packed with enthusiastic people. D. L. Dening was chosen president; Cash Davis, vice-president; Wm, Hood, recording secretary; Wm. Dowell, corresponding secretary; J. A. Thompson, H. Bailey, Geo. R. Wells, W. U. Schall and Edgar Carvin, executive committeemen, and A. P. Winterburg, treasurer.

Political Scraps.

The colored people at Crawfordsville are going to organize a Harrison club. A Harrison Club of about fifty members has been organized at Jamestown, with the follow-ing officers: President, J. E. Gibson; vicepresident. James Farrow: treasurer, O. M. Orear; secretary, Charles Harlan. The club is enthusiastic and will use all means in its power to promote the cause of Harrison, Morton and protection.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Fifteen Hundred People Rendered Homeless,

ALPENA, Mich., July 11 .- Fire broke out at o'clock this afternoon in a saw-mill on the East side, and spread so rapidly that it was soon beyoud control All the buildings for a space of three blocks wide and half a mile long were consumed, causing a loss of about \$300,000. Fifteen hundred persons are homeless and many are seriously hurt and burned. Mrs. L. McLain was so badly burned that she will die. The excitement is so great that no estimate of losses and insurance can be obtained to-night.

Explosion and Fire. BALTIMORE, July 11.-The explosion of a gasoline tank in the yard of Kirwin & Tyler's car factory, this evening, caused a total loss of about \$35,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. The loss of Henry Hall, owner of the buildings occupied by Kirwin & Tyler, is \$8,000; insurance \$7,000. Seventeen dwellinghouses on Thames and South Bond streets, and on South Broadway, in front and rear, and on either side of the can factory, were damaged more or less. Nine thousand dollars is a liberal estimate of the loss on these dwellings.

Other Fires.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11 .- The livery stable of H. C. Springer was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that two employes, James Burkhardt and Richard Brennan, were burned to death. Twenty-two horses were also burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with \$10,000 in-

WICHITA, Kan., July 11 .- The Wichita street railway company's stables were burned, early this morning. They contained eighty-four head of mules, only forty of which have so far been recovered. Three employes were very seriously burned and otherwise injured. The loss is not

DANVILLE, Ky., July 11 .- The large training stable of William Rue was burned late last night. Thirty-three head of fine trotters were consumed. The total loss will be \$75,000. Some of the trotters were entered in Ohio and New Sulsun, Cal., July 11. - The total loss by th

fire of Monday is now placed at \$400,000, with insurance of \$15,000. Seven eighths of the town

was burned. State Home for Ex-Soldiers.

SANDUSKY, O., July 11.-The corner stone of the administration building of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home, two and one-half miles from here, was laid to-day, with imposing ceremenies. Many of the G. A. R. posts of the State were represented, and an immense crowd was in attendance. At noon the old veterans formed in procession and were reviewed by Governor Foraker. From 10 a. m. to 10:30 trains ran over the Baltimore Ohio road to the home, carrying thousands of people. The exercises at the home opened at 2:30 P. M. I. F. Mack, president of the board of trustees of the home, acted as master of ceremonies. The corner-stone was laid by Departnent Commander O'Neall, of the G. A. R. Ohio, the ceremonies being conducted in accordance with the solemn and impressive ritual of the G. A. R. The stone was then presented to the State by Col. R. W. Brown, a member of the board of trustees.

Gen. W. H. Gibson delivered a stirring and eloquent address, the theme being "Ohio in the War." He was followed by Governor Foraker, who stated that the idea of building the home had its inception in a letter written to Department Commander O'Neall by an old soldier who was an inmate of a poorhouse, and who asked that something be done by the State to ameliorate the condition of its old and indigent defenders in the late war.

Brooks's Death Watch Begins.

Sr. Louis, July 11.—The death watch was begun over Hugh Mottram Brooks, alias Maxwell, and Henry Landgraf, the two murderers who are to expiate their crimes together on the gallows next Friday morning, unless interference comes to Brooks through Governor Morehouse, and to Landgraf through a sheriff's jury to inquire into his sanity. Maxwell bears the near approach of his doom with considerable coolness, but he is evidently strong in the hope that the Governor will interfere. He played dominoes with one of the deputies for a while to-day, and was affable and easy-spoken to all about him. He seemed anxiously awaiting inteiligence from Jefferson City, and was at times exceedingly nervous. The decision of the Governor will be made known to-morrow morning.

General Sheridan's Condition.

Nonquitt, Mass., July 11 .- 9 P. M. - There is little, if any, notable change in General Sheridan's condition since the last report. He passed rather a restless night, but during the entire day he has been very comfortable, sleeping most of the time. His cough is loose and not troublesome, and his respiration is still improving. His pulse is comparatively good, with exceilent tension, the heart's action showing no tendency to failure. On the whole, it is thought his general condition is perhaps slightly better. In addition to his milk and crackers, he has partaken of meat twice during the day.

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS. HENRY C. YARROW.

Photographers in Convention. MINNEAPOLIS, July 11 .- At the national convention of photographers to day, action was taken looking to the establishment of a department of photography at Smithsonian Institute. A scheme for introducing an insurance feature into the association was defeated by a close vote. The following officers were put in nomination: President, S. H. McMichael, Buffalo, N. Y., and O. L. Stein, Milwaukee; vice-presi-

dents, G. H. Hastings, Boston; J. M. Apple-

ton, Dayton, O.; W. H. Jackson, Denver: sec-

retary and treasurer, G. M. Carlisle, Providence, Charged with Stealing from the Mails. DETROIT, July 11. - Charles H. Wight, for the past eleven years assistant superintendent of the mailing department of the Detroit postoffice, was arrested last night on a charge of purloining money from the mails. Inspector Smith, who made the arrest, claims that Wight has stolen letters over since he has been connected with the post-office, about thirteen years. A decoy

letter was found on his person. Platt's Statement Questioned. ATCHISON, Kan., July 11.-The accuracy of the statement in Don Piatt's article in Belford's Magazine, referring to John G. Savage's having a mortgage of \$30,000 on the property of Dr. W. L. Challie, of this city, and that a judgment on any of his property.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD

The Pan-Presbyterian Council Declines an Offer to Found a College in China.

Dr. Mackenzie Says He Will, at a Proper Time, Prove the Untruth of the Statements of the German Doctors-Notes by Cable.

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL. A Munificent Offer Declined-What Is Needed

in the Congo Mission Work. London, July 11 .- At the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council to-day Rev. G. D. Matthews, of Quebec, in accepting the office of permanent secretary, to which he was appointed by the council, thanked the council for the honor thus conferred upon him, and promised to devote the rest of his life to the work of seeking to bring all sections of the Presbyterian Church into closer brotherhood.

Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., of Cincinnati, who was unanimously elected as the American secretary, an honorary office, assured the council that he would do the utmost in his power to secure the highest good of the church.

Rev. J. McClellan Holmes, of Albany, N. Y., reserted the report of the committee on Dr. Hoppar's offer of £28,000 to found a college in Canton, China, with the hope that the Presbyterian alliance would increase the endowment to £100,000. The committee approved the attempt to establish a Christian institution in China, but in view of the fact that the alliance was not a body which could legally hold property, they recommended the council to decline the offer, and the report was adopted. Dr. Ellenwood, of New York, read a paper

prepared for the meeting of the American delegates, denouncing the liquor traffic with Africa, and stating that the work of missions on the Congo was paralyzed by the influence of trade restrictions. It was the easting vote of only one government which threw the traffic into other hands than those who had a right to control it. In this matter united action was necessary, and all Christian people should appeal to every government to correct the evil. He proposed to the council the appointment of a committee to thank the King of Belgium for his influence on the Congo, which was used to prevent evils otherwise attending the question. Dr. John Hall, of New York, referred to instances in which the church was able to create such a feeling as made national rulers ashamed to persist in their evil ways. A like result

ought to happen in this case. In the subsequent debate on the progress of Romanism, Dr. Hall said that it was not so strong on the continent as in the past, and that it seemed stronger in America than it really was. Politics contributed to this effect; one party was always wanting the support of the Roman Catholics, while the other had it. Thus its influence was magnified, but it included only one-tenth of the population. This question was very noisy and strong in prisons [laughter] and politics, but it was not proportionately strong in the religious life of the community. Dr. Schaff, of New York, addressed the council on the revolution of 1688, and argued it had led to the spreading of religious faith. As a consequence of it, there was now more true

Christian religion in the world. Principal Cairns, of Edinburgh, submitted s resolution congratulating the two branches of the Presbyterian church in America, which had recently assembled to celebrate jointly the meeting of the first assembly of 1788. The resolu-

tion was carried without debate. This evening Dr. Ellis Edwards read a paper on the church's duty to the young. Dr. John Hall, of New York, contended that it was the duty of the state to see that children were good members of the community. Sometimes, of course, it made mistakes in its education. America developed smart and occasionally not high principled men. But a failure on the part of the state imposed a duty upon the church to provide solid religious instruction. Dr. Holmes, of Albany, N. Y., urged that the education of the young should be strenuously biblical; that they need to feel the influence of

selves more into sympathy with the young. THE MEDICAL QUARREL.

faith more than the mere ethical expression of

religion, and that pastors ought to bring them-

Yesterday's Reports Said to Have Been Incorrect-Mackenzie Will Defend Himself.

BERLIN, July 11 .- In connection with the dis cussion concerning the disease and treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, Dr. Bergman states that on April 12 Dr. Mackenzie summoned him to assist in adjusting the canula in the orifice in the neck of the Emperor. He found the Emperor seated in a chair in a suffocating condi tion. His cheeks and lips were blue. Dr. Bramann states that the moment the operation of tracheotomy was performed the Emperor's breathing was labored, his lips were livid, and his voice had lost its tone. His speech was most difficult.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that the reports printed yesterday of the German physicians who attended the late Emperor Frederick were, in many respects, untrue. It says it is understood that independent medical authority will soon show, in statements based on the record of the late Emperor's case, that the conclusions arrived at by the German physicians were correct. The Messrs, Decker, a publishing firm, have commenced an action against the National Zeitung for publishing alleged false reports of the doctors who attended Emperor Frederick. They claim heavy damages. The Deckers will issue the official reports of the case to-morrow. LONDON, July :11.-Dr. Mackenzie has asked the British Medical Journal to state that, in deference to wishes which he is bound to respect, he cannot reply to the reports of the German doctors, which, he says, are full of misstatements and untruths. He says he will be able to prove this when the prohibition which is now laid upon him shall have been withdrawn. PARIS, July 11 .- Prof. Fauvel writes to Figaro that he is surprised that Dr. Morrell Mackenzie denies the truth of the published account of an interview had with him in this city. In the report of the interview Dr. Mackenzie was represented as saying that Empress Victoria was surrounded by spies after her husband's death; that he himself was confined at Pottsdam for several hours, and that Emperor William's conduct was so peculiar that he was inclined to think that his Majesty's aural maiady had affected his brain. Professor Fanvel says the interview referred to occurred at his house and in his presence, on Saturday last, and a reporter gave an accurate account of the conversation, faithfully suppressing, at Dr.

Mackenzie's own request, the details given by him of the behavior of the German doctors. THE O'DONNELL SUIT.

The Plaintiff Talks About the Case and Tells Why It Resulted in Failure

LONDON, July 11 .- Frank Hugh O'Donnell, in an interview to-day, said that up to February he had intended to treat his libel suit against the Times as a purely personal matter. At that time, however, Mr. Davitt wrote to him, offering every assistance in Mr. Parnell's power to further his interests. On finding that Mr. Parnell was willing to assist him, he felt himself bound to regard the representations put forward on behalf of the Parnellites for a better prosecution of the case. Down to a short time before the trial began, Mr. Parnell had agreed with Mr. Davitt and other prominent Parnellites that the more fully the case was fought in court the better it would be for the reputation of the home-rulers. Immediately before the opening of the trial, bowever, he heard, through Mr. Davitt, that Mr. Parnell was listening to other advisers; that the Liberals were impressing upon him the necessity of adopting a more cautious policy. Last month he himself was persuaded to pursue the same over-cautious policy, which had led to the collapse of his entire cause. He had desired that the evidence should be of the fullest nature, but two of the most distinguished Liberal lawyers gave him unsought advice, counseling him not to assist the defense in pushing for evidence. It was undoubtedly known that the Times had gone to great length, even dealing with Invincibies whose hands were red with the blood of the Phoenix Park victims, in order to procure idence. It was urged that the Times's own evidence ought to justify libel. If any part of the case appeared to have been made out, Parnell, Davitt, McCarthy, Sexton and others should have gone into the witness box and stated the facts. Mr. O'Donnell continued: "I am ruined in consequence of this action. I remain unable to understand how my eminent advisers proved so seriously wrong. All of the best and most straightforward and courageous Nationalfor that sum was obtained therefor through ists were heartily with me. desiring John J. Ingalls, is strongly questioned here. It that the utmost inquiry be made. is denied that Dr. Challis ever had a mortgage Through the over-eleverness of certain eminent advisers the case was ruined. Mr.

Parnell, as regards the personal charges with reference to the letters ascribed to him, is entitled to consider the best course to be pursued in his own defense, but the Times's charges affect the party generally. The abortive contest with the Times more than ever proves that the true policy of the Nationalists is to demand a thorough investigation."

RUPTURE OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. Views of an Austrian Officer Who Expects

War in Central Europe.

Washington Special. A well-known army officer, who some weeks ago furnished The World correspondent with an interesting review of the European situation, written by an intimate friend, a major in an Austrian cavalry regiment, has received a letter written since the accession of William II, giving a graphic account of the view taken in Austrian military circles of the chances of a general European war. The only restriction placed upon the publication of this letter, the text of which is given below, is that the name of the writer. for obvious reasons, should be withheld:

"My Dear Friend-What I feared has come to pass. Germany's dearly beloved Emperor, Unser Fritz,' as he was best known among the army and the people in general, is no more, and in his place reigns a second William. What changes may be brought about by the change of rulers no man can tell, but I fear that the storm petrel is hovering low over central Europe. The address the new Emperor issued to the army and navy on his accession to the throne did not create a favorable impression in Austria. It breathed too much the spirit of a hot-headed youth who had at last found a means of publicly expressing sentiments he had long entertained but which he had been obliged to conceal. Of course you will understand that I am in no sense criticising the acts of the Emperor and his ministers of state. I give you my own impressions and the gossip of the barracks, and write as one friend would speak

"I cannot help fearing that our forebodings are well founded. It is an open secret in mili tary and political circles that the new Emperor hates both France and England, and, although the newspapers are not supposed to allude to this, yet they make continual reference to the strained relations existing between Germany and her neighbors, and we notice that the press censor does not severely rebuke them. What we dread is that, the Emperor's antipathy will make him declare war against France, and that he will be diplomatic enough to induce Russia to remain neutral. This, as I suppose you know, could not be done unless the Czar saw that he might profit by it, and the only bribe that could purchase his neutrality would be the promise of Germany's support in enabling him to continue his march to the gates of Constantinople. Now you know that we would never consent to any such arrangement, and that it would practically mean the rupture of the triple alliance-an alli ance so strong that while it lasts Germany, as

well as Austria, need have no fears of any foe. "But more than this. Suppose England saw Russia in full control of Bulgaria and her troops within easy striking distance of the objective point, what would she then do? Would she then forget that her people have millions of pounds invested in Turkish securities, and that the nominal independence of Turkey, for which she has spent much money and the lives of some of her best soldiers, is one of the cardinal principles of British statesmanship! [I think not. My opinion is that, ther, she must take an active part in diplomatic or military maneuvers. Then, as we figure the situation out, it would resolve itself into somethis like this: Germany and France would be arrayed against each other. Russia would be totally neutral, but really waiting the moment when she could move to the East. Austria would be under arms, ready to defend the autonomy of Bulgaria and Servia. "It is difficult to see just what England would

do in this juncture. But more improbable things have happened than that England and France should form an alliance. Italy would be with us, so there you have the whole of Europe involved in a war of gigantic proportions. "In the cablegrams to your American newspapers there is much tending to show that the people of Germany, and particularly the army. would hail with joy a declaration of war. This is in a great measure erroneous, as I learn from private letters from Germany. As for myself, I am free to confess that the prospect of a war, which I regard as imminent, is not altotogether distasteful. The same thing is true in most of the young men of the German army who have seen little service. But the old sol diers, the veterans of the campaign of 1866, and of the more recent war with France, do not long for the terrible scenes and incidents of war. To them war will always come too soon. They devoutly hope it may never come; but in view of the present state of affairs, like prudent soldiers,

they are already girded for the battle. "There is no cessation of warlike preparations. Our army is being rapidly equipped with the new repeating rifle, which we believe to be superior to that possessed by any other European power. Military stores and munitions of war are being collected at various strategical points, and if the time comes when the Russian embassador shall demand his passport he will find that Austria is ready to greet his countrymen with something more potent than the veiled courtesies of diplomacy.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Cardinal Moran Furnishes the Pope Valuable Information on the Irish Question.

London, July 11 .- The Times learns from Rome that Cardinal Moran has had frequent interviews with the Pope on the Irish question, and that he has impressed the latter greatly. showing that it is not good policy to interfere with the politics of the Irish, who, he points out, have great power in the colonies and in America. The Times says that the probable result of the Cardinal's visits will be that the Pope will remain silent hereafter, refraining from admonishing the Irish Catholics.

Queen Natalie and Her Boy. BELGRADE, July 11.-It is reported that Queen Natalie has consented to remain at Weisbaden until a legal decision has been rendered with regard to the custody of her son. Prince Bismarck has advised her to yield to the wishes of King Milan, and arrange matters without the intervention of courts. The Queen, fearing that an attempt may be made to secretly abduct the Crown Prince, has set a special watch over him, and will not permit him to leave the house.

Snow in England. London, July 11 .- The weather throughout England is abnormally cold. Snow has falled in the suburbs of London, and the peaks of Skiddaw and other mountains are covered with snow. It is the first time snow is known to have fallen in this country in July.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A. E. Rich, a wealthy stock man, of West Union, Ia, was run over and killed by an engine, at the Missoula stockyards, Tuesday night. A national convention of the American party, for the nomination of President and Vice-president, has been called to meet at Washington on the 14th of August.

While removing a county bridge across Brush creek, near Manor, Pa., yesterday, Henry Harkinson and Conn Newman, the workmen, were struck by a falling iron girder and instantly

Eva Schmidts, of Minneapolis, a divorced woman, drank some beer, took cramps and died. The doctors found no natural causes for death. Her stomach will be analyzed for traces of poison. Her former husband, with whom she drank, is suspected.

Obituary. special to the Indianapolis Journal

MARION, July 11.-Richard Steele, a leading member of the Grant county bar, died of consumption, this afternoon, after a prolonged illness. He was a brother to Maj. George W. Steele, member of Congress from this district His age was forty-five years. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- A private dispatch

received here to-night from Atlantic City announces the death of A. Y. P. Garnett, a leading physician of this city. Dr. Garnett came to Washington from the South at the close of the

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 11.—Ex-Senator and Brigadier-general Jesse C. Smith died to-night of paralysis, at the age of eighty years. Stole His Employer's Money. DENVER, Col., July 11.-Charles M. Kittredge,

private banker, returned from the mountains after a vacation of ten days, and discovered he had been robbed of \$10,000. As Arthur White, confidential clerk of Mr. Kittredge, a youth of nineteen years, has not been seen since last Thursday, it is thought he has absconded with the money. Detectives are on his track.

Steamship News. BALTIMORE, July 11 .- Arrived: Main, from

NEW YORK July 11 .- Arrived: State of Nevada, from Glasgow. Southampton, July 11.-Arrived: Lahn, from New York for Bremen.

MOORE AND MRS. NORTON.

Habeas Corpus Hearing Postponed-Complaint Against the Pair Under Kansas Laws.

Sr. Louis, July 11.-Dispatches from Topeka,

Kan., say that the hearing on the application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Moore and Mrs. Norton has been postponed by Judge Guthrie until to-morrow. Mrs. Norton is said to be very nervous to-day, clings very closely to Moore and most fervently avers that she will not be separated from him. Mrs. Caswell had another interview with her this foregoon, but her pleadings to the erring woman were of no avail. She is determined to stand by her love. Both she and Moore vehemently deny the reports in circulation about the amount of money and valuables taken by them from St. Louis. Mrs. Norton says the money she has is herown. but she is willing to give up certain deeds to property given to her by her husband. Mr. Moore denies most positively that he has any other than trifling debts in St. Louis, and that he never borrowed a dollar from Mr. Norton. Moore and Mrs. Norton were not informed until this morning, and it was known to no one but the officers, that a complaint was filed by County Attorney Curtis, late last evening, before Justice Searle, against them, charging a violation of the State law, under Section 12, in relation to marriages, which makes it a misdemeanor to live together as man and wife, and fixes the penalty at not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or not less than thirty days, nor more than three months' imprisoment. Had they been released this morning they would have been immediately arrested upon the charge; it is not likely that the warrant will be served unless they are released. A reporter asked Judge McLaughlin this morning if he thought there was any doubt about their being able to take Moore back to St. Louis. "Not in the least," said the Judge; "I do not think he will be released on habeas corpus, and if he is released there are other ways in which we can hold him."

It is very plain that the St. Louis officers propose to have Moore. He will make a persistent fight against going back, but he will have to go, and, as one of the officers remarked this morning: "Moore might just as well make up his mind to go without so much trouble about it." "I don't have much faith in these babeas corpus proceedings," said Moore to a correspon 1ent this morning. "I have never had much hope from the start that I would likely be released by these proceedings, but my attorneys were quite confident that they could not hold me if this step was taken.

"Then you will probably have to go back with the officers?" "Well, it looks that way, I must admit. My attorneys still think there is a chance to be released. If my attorneys would say the word I would be willing to start back this afternoon, for I am quite sick. It will come to that, anyway. But, my God, I do hate to return to St.

"What is your objection" "Well, I had made up my mind I would never set my foot in St. Louis again. I don't hesitate to go back because I will have to answer to the charge of grand larceny. I don't fear that at all. John W. Norton can't bring one iota of proof against me. I have never had one copper of his money in my possession, and knew nothing whatever about the deeds and stocks which Mrs. Norton has, but it is coming back to St. Louis that I dread, for there has been so much said about this escapade of mine in St. Louis that I don't want to see the city; nor do I want

to see anybody there." Mrs. Norton declared this afternoon that she was willing to give up any property of Norton's she had in her possession, but she would not consent to be separated from Moore, and would agree to no proposition which meant the prosecution of Moore.

Officer Brown left at 6 this morning for Nemaha county, where the Governor was suddenly called by the illness of his wife. The Governor declared before his departure that he would honor the requisition papers. The officer.cannot get back before to-morrow noon. The habeas corpus proceedings were therefore post-

poned until his arrival. Judge Laughlin, attorney for Norton, and Captain Johnson, attorney for Moore, had a long consultation this afternoon in Judge Laughlin's room. Captain Johnson said at the close of the consultation: "Negotiations are in progress between us which may lead to a settlement of the affair. The condition on which Judge Laughlin proposes to settle it without going into the courts is that Moore shall leave the country and that Mrs. Norton shall return to St. Louis and give up the papers which she has in her possession. This proposition has been made by Norton, but neither Moore nor Mrs. Norton will agree to it. Still, I have hopes that we will settle the matter without the aid of the courts. Both Moore and the woman

declare that they will not separate." The latest information from Topeka to-night is that Mrs. Norton was released from custody and the surveillance of the police this afternoon, there being no charge against her, and she is free to go anywhere she pleases. Moore, however, occupies the same position as heretofore. and his case will probably be definitely decided to-morrow. Mr. Norton is quite sick at his home in this city, to-night. He is suffering from congestion of the stomach, but his physician does not think that anything serious will come out

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11 .- Mr. Moore said this af ternoon, in reply to a question as to why he had deserted his wife: "Well, our relations for the past two or three years, I am free to admit, have not been the most pleasant. My wife was as devoted to me as a wife could be. But it seems that I had no love for her. I do love Emma Norton: love her more than I ever loved my wife. Emma has been my friend; she has stood by me, and I will stand by her. We can't be separated. I know Mrs. Moore well enough to know that when my encounter with Norton became public and my wife learned of my relations with Mrs. Norton, she would never come back to me. She is not that kind of a woman. There would be no forgiveness under those circumstances. Therefore, I thought it my duty to protect Mrs. Norton while her life was in

"Would you now leave Mrs. Norton and return to your wife, if she should ask you to come

"No, sir; I shall stay with the woman I love." Norton makes no inquiries about his wife, and appears to have no interest in her. Mrs. Norton is suffering to-night from intense nervous prostration, has very little to say, and that little decidedly contradictory. For the first time, the statement, attributed to her husband, that she had not been in her right mind since the loss of their child, begins to find credence. She now occupies a different room from Moore. though up to to-day they have been allowed to

No Hurry in Mr. Fuller's Case.

occupy the same room in the Copeland Hotel.

Albany Evening Journal. It does a Republican good to find a stalwart, pronounced sentiment against copperheadism still living in the breasts of such Senators as Edmunds, Hoar and others. We see no reason why Senator Farwell or any other Republican Senator should hasten to confirm Mr. Fuller for the Chief-justiceship.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little. daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches. So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for &.